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西藏玄参科一新属

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A NEW GENUS OF SCROPHULARIACEAE FROM XIZANG, CHINA

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Kew words Scrophulariaceae; *Xizangia*

关键词 玄参科；马松蒿属

马松蒿属(鼻花族) 新属 图 1: 1—7

Xizangia Hong, gen. nov. (Rhinanthoideae——Rhinantheae) Fig. 1:1—7

Herbae perennes. Folia opposita, serrata. Flores in spicam terminalem laxam dispositi, ebracteolati. Calyx tubuloso-campanulatus, inaequaliter 5-dentatus, antice ad partes duae tertias 2-fissus, postice ad partem tertiam 3-fissus; dentibus leviter inaequalibus, posticis leviter minoribus. Corollae tubus cylindraceus, 8-plo longior quam limbus; limbus 2-labiatus, labio postico erecto galeato, 2-lobato, lobis reflexis, antico sub lobis 2-cristato, lobis 3, leviter patentibus, aequallbus, oblongis. Stamina 4, didynama, sub galea ascendentia; antherarum loculi aequales, paralleli, basi aristati. Stigma capitatum; ovula in quoque loculo numerosa. Capsula ovata, compressa, ad apicem gradatim contracta, loculicide dehiscens. Semina numerosa, globosa, compressa; testa translucens et alveolata.

Genus novum *Phtheirospermo* Bunge ex Fisch. et Mey. et *Pediculari* L. proximum, ab illo foliis non pinnatis, calice inaequaliter dentato, corollae labio postico manifesto galeato, stigmate capitato, ab hoc foliis serratis, corollae limbo non fere dilatato, labio postico 2-lobato, lobis reflexis, capsula erecta differt.

Typus generis: *Xizangia serrata* Hong

The new genus obviously falls into the tribe *Rhinantheae* with its helmet-shaped upper lip of corolla, which is covered by the lower lip in flower bud. In the tribe the genera *Phtheirospermum* and *Pedicularis* are certainly the closest relatives of the new genus. The former differs from it in having pinnate leaves, 5 equal calyx lobes, the upper lip of corolla only obscurely helmet-shaped and 2-lobed stigma; the latter is dis-

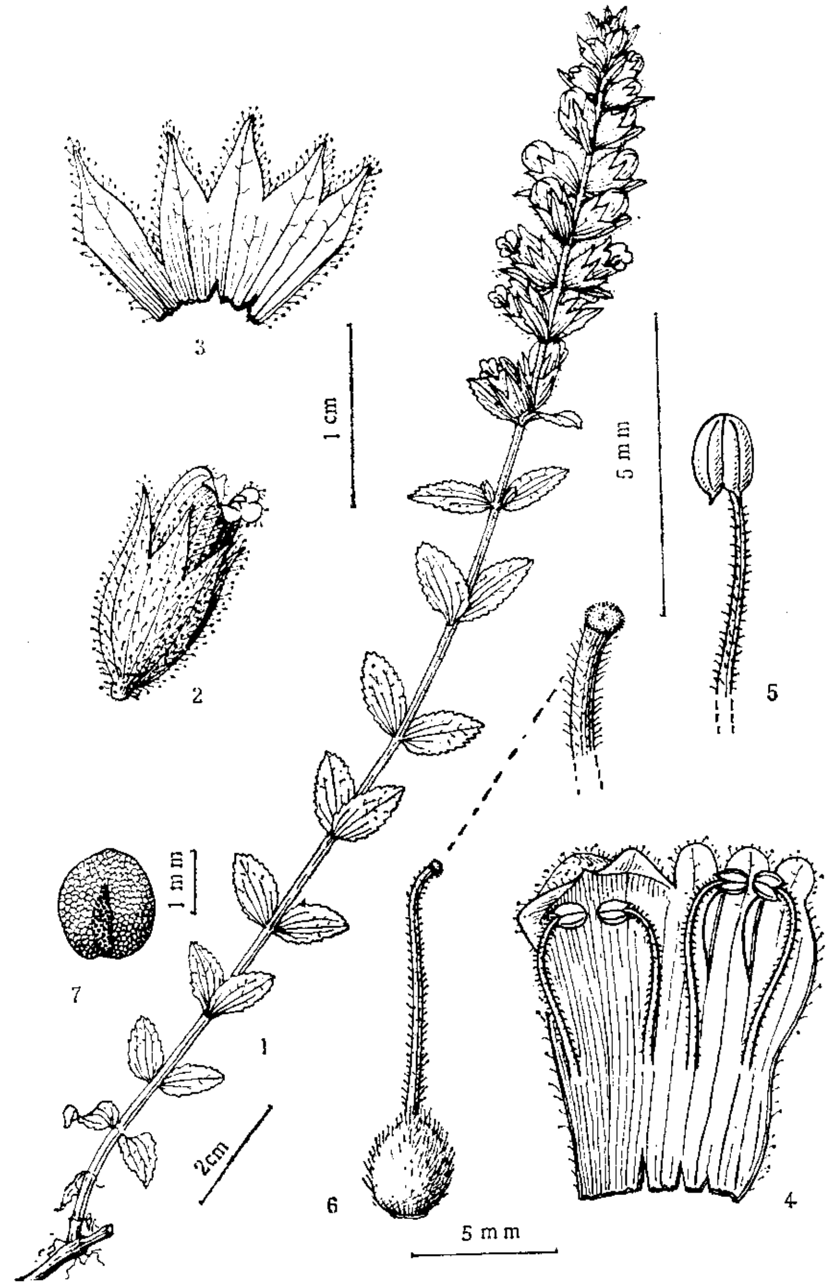


图1 马松蒿 *Xizangia serrata* 1.植株 habit; 2.花 flower; 3.花萼纵剖 calyx opened up; 4.花冠纵剖 corolla opened up; 5.雄蕊 a stamen; 6.雌蕊，示头状柱头 pistil, showing the capitate stigma; 7.种子 seed.（王金凤绘）

tinguished from it in having pinnate or pinnately lobed leaves, dilatate corolla limb, the upper lip of corolla two-, or several-, toothed and often extended into a long rostrum, and usually oblique capsules.

The present author (Hong, 1983)[1] has shown that 14 of 24 genera of the tribe Rhi-

nantheae occur in eastern Asia. Now, with the discovery of the new genus, the number has become 15, that is to say, eastern Asia possesses 60% of the total number of genera in Rhinantheae, much more than any other region in the world does. And it was also shown in that paper that seven (now eight) genera are endemic to this region. Therefore I have now even stronger evidence to argue that eastern Asia is both the distribution centre and the diversity centre of the tribe Rhinantheae. Futhermore, the region may well be the origin centre of the tribe, for the very primitive genus *Pseudobartsia* Hong (Hong, 1979)[2] and some rather primitive genera such as *Phtheirospermum* and the present new genus occur here in this region.

多年生草本。叶对生,叶片不分裂。总状花序,花疏散。苞片下部的叶状，与上部叶片成一连续系列,向上渐小。无小苞片。花萼不等分裂,前方深裂达到 2/3 处，其余裂至 1/3 处,后方萼裂片稍短。花冠筒状，簷部极短，占花冠全长的 1/8，直径几乎与管部相等,前方有两个大皱褶,二唇形,上唇明显盔状,2 裂,裂片向侧后翻卷,下唇 3 裂，裂片矩圆形;雄蕊 4 枚,2 强,药室相等,基部有短芒状突尖,开裂后露出须毛;子房每室具多数胚珠;柱头头状。蒴果卵圆状,稍侧扁,顶端尖,室背 2 裂。种子多数,圆形,种皮透明，具格状网纹。

Phtheirospermum Bunge ex Fisch. et Mey. 的叶羽状分裂;花萼均等 5 裂；花冠上唇不呈明显盔状；柱头 2 裂，与新属不同。 *Pedicularis* L. 的花冠簷部明显扩大,上唇常延伸成喙状,2 至数齿,无向外翻卷的裂片;蒴果大多偏斜；叶多狭长而分裂,亦与本新属不同。

本作者已经指出[1]，鼻花族在全世界总共 24 个属，其中有 14 个属出现于东亚地区。现在，由于这一新属的发现，这个数字已变为 15。 就是说，东亚拥有鼻花族属总数的 60%，大大超过世界任何其他地区。我在那篇文章中也指出,东亚地区有 7 个 (现在增加至 8 个)特有属。因此,我更有理由认为,东亚是鼻花族的分布中心,亦是其多样性中心和特有属的中心。而且还可能是本族的起源中心，因为最原始的属，*Pseudobartsia* Hong[2]，和某些相当原始的属,如 *Phtheirospermum* 和本新属等,均出现于该地区。

马松蒿　新种

Xizangia serrata Hong, sp. nov.

Caulus erectus, 15—25 cm altus. Folia sessilia trinervia vel pentanervia, ovata vel ovato-lanceolata, 10—18 mm longa, 5—10 mm lata, serrata, glabra, apice obtusa vel acuta, basi rotundata. Rhachis inflorescentiae sparse glandulosus; bracteae foliaceae sessiles, glanduloso-ciliatae. Flores epedicellati vel brevissime pedicellati, pedicellis tantum 1—2 mm longis. Calyx 11 mm longus, ad costam et margine dentium multicellulari-glandulosus, anticis duobus dentibus 8 mm longis, postico quinto 5 mm longo, lobis omnibus triangularibus, 2.5—3.0 mm latis; corolla 11.5 mm longa; limbus 1.2 mm longus, lobis labii antici 1 mm longis, 1 mm latis; pistillum corollam aequans, ovario dense hispido, stylo sparse pubescente. Capsula leviter complanata, hispida, 7 mm longa, 4.5 mm lata. Semina 1.0 mm diam.

西藏 (Xizang): 波密 (Bomi), 易贡农场后沟, 乌秋给地思,山坡林缘砾石地, 海拔 3100—3400m, 1983, 8, 17, 李渤生 (B. S. Li), 倪志诚 (Z. C. Ni), 程树志 (S. Z. Cheng) 6601 (Typus, PE).

直立草本,高 15—25cm。叶无柄,基出 3—5 主脉,卵形至长卵形, 长 10—18mm, 顶端钝至急尖,边缘具锯齿,两面无毛。花序轴疏生多细胞腺毛,苞片叶状,无柄, 边缘具多细胞腺毛;花无梗,或仅有长 1—2mm 的短梗。 花萼长 11mm, 肋上及花萼裂片边缘具多细胞腺毛,前方两枚裂片长 8mm, 后方一枚长 5mm, 所有裂片狭三角形, 宽 2.5—3.0mm; 花冠长 11.5mm, 簷部长 1.2mm,下唇裂片长 1.0mm, 宽 1.0mm; 雄蕊内藏,伸至上唇盔下; 子房与花柱合起来与花冠近等长,子房上部密被刷状毛,花柱疏被柔毛。蒴果稍扁, 外面被刚毛,长 7.0mm, 宽 4.5mm。 种子直径 1.0mm。 花期 8 月。

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